NEWPORT MERCURY.

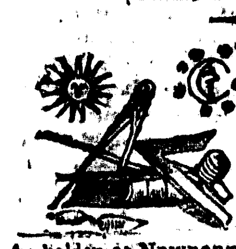
Printed and published by L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, June 16, 1810. [Vol. 49.—No. [illegible]14.]

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Ephraim Bowen, jun.

GRAND-MASTER.



THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of free and accepted Masons of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Newport, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. in order to transact the necessary business, and to celebrate the Feast of St John the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof and also the Members of Lodges under its jurisdiction, and visiting Brethren, are invited to attend.

By Order,
OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Providence. June 8, 5810.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve,
At PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, June 28, 1810.

THE HOUSE and Lot, now occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, next west of the *Methodist* Chapel.—The Lot is 54 feet front on *Marlborough*-street and 120 feet on Charles-street The House has 5 rooms on the lower floor, a wash room, a good cellar and an excellent well of water in the yard. The House is very convenient.—*Also*, A House Lot next west of said House, fronting on *Marlborough*-street 16 feet, and on Charles street 32 feet.—Conditions made known at the the time and place of sale.—For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, living on the premises.

Newport, June 8, 1810.

Seven Stores to Let,
ON JAMES PERRY's Wharf.

THESE Stores are in excellent repair, and stand above high water mark, are calculated for Salt and Grain, and for Storing Dry or West-India Goods.—One of the above Stores is calculated for a Grocery and is equally as good a stand, and as well calculated for that purpose, either wholesale or retail as any in the town.—*Also*, One Cooper's Shop and one Blacksmith's Shop and Tools.—All of which will be rented reasonably.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.
Newport, June 8, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND with the Dwelling House thereon standing, situated on the street leading from Thames-street to Job Sherman's Wharf. Said House is well calculated for two families. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to SAMUEL WATSON.

Newport, June 8, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, July 6, 1810, on the premises, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after.

A FARM lying in South Kingstown, late belonging to *Jesse Robinson*, deceased, containing 86 acres.—Said Farm is an excellent soil of land, and is bounded by the post-road on one part, and by Point-Judith pond and *Saucatuckit* River on the other, to which is attached a very valuable fishery. The situation is pleasant, and there is a good orchard on the Farm.

E. R. GARDINER, *Auc'r.*
South-Kingstown, June 1, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of REUBEN TAYLOR, late of Portsmouth, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said estate to exhibit the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA TAYLOR *Executrix.*
Portsmouth, May 25, 1810.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212 Thames-street being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House No 202 in the same street, at present occupied by Mr *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809

TO LET,

THE Stable and Chaise-House late the property of *George Champlin* Esq. deceased.—*Also for Sale*, A quantity of Hay in said Stable.—For terms enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, Feb. 6, 1810.

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels Cadiz SALT, of a superior quality. by

RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, March 16 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administrator on the personal estate of JAMES ANTHONY, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them.

THOMAS R. GARDINER, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 1, 1810.

ENGLISH STATIONARY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,
At his Book and Stationary Store No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

HAS just received a further supply of first rate English Stationary (which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America), among which are a few reams of best Gilt edged, and plain, wove, vellum laid, and hot press'd Letter-Paper, and a few reams elegant embossed note paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet Paper.—Black and red lead Pencils a great variety.—Best red and black Wafers and Sealing Wax—Walkden's Ink-Powder, &c. &c.

Also just received and for sale as above
A large assortment of elegant India gilt Paper, for embroidering.

Also a further supply of *real* Dutch Quills, from 4 dollars to 75 cents per hundred.

Also for Sale as above
A great Variety of PLAYS principally of Longworth's Editions.

Constantly on hand and for sale as above
A supply of best American Demy, Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Wrapping Paper, which will be sold in either large or small quantities, at the Mill Prices.

Also, a complete assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

Also just received and for sale as above, a few more copies of the following works:—

An elegant miniature edition (2 vols. in one.) of Scott's MARMION.

Walsh's Letter on the Genius and disposition of the French Government.

Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, delivered to the classes of Senior and Junior Sophisters in Harvard University. By John Quincy Adams L. L. D. late Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.—In 2 vols

Professor Silliman's Journal of travels in England Holland and Scotland in the years of 1805 and 1806—2 vols. 8vo.

Malthus on Population 2 vols. 8vo.

Miss Edgeworth's tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bristed's Hints on the National Bankruptcy of Britain and on her resources to maintain the present contest with France.

And a few copies of that highly useful and valuable work, entitled the

American Gardener's Calendar; adapted to the climates and seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden Orchard Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames for every month in the year: with ample practical directions for performing the same: also a variety of other useful and necessary information on the subject of Gardening, by Bernard M'Mahon, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol.

Newport, April 28, 1810.

AT A TOWN MEETING LEGALLY HELD AT NEWPORT, *on the 28th of May, A. D. 1810.*

IT *is Voted and Resolved unanimously*, That in all Votes by Ballot, the Freemen shall one by one in their own proper persons, deliver their Votes into the hands of the Moderator, who shall put the same into the Ballot Box, and declare aloud the name of the Person voting, which shall be written down by the Town-Clerk.

It is Voted and Resolved unanimously, That before the Box is turned, Proclamation shall be made and a reasonable time allowed for the Freemen to bring in their Votes, and that no Votes shall be received after the Box is turned.

It is Voted and Resolved, unanimously, That two Persons shall be appointed to assist the Moderator and Town-Clerk, in counting the Votes, which shall be cross counted, and if the number of the ballots shall differ from the list kept by the Town-Clerk, so as to affect the result of the Ballot, a new Vote shall be taken.

It is Voted and Resolved, unanimously, That in Balloting for Moderator, the Votes shall be received by the Town-Clerk, and two persons shall be specially appointed to write down the names of the persons voting.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Resolutions be published three weeks successively, in both the News-papers printed in this town.

Witness,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

TO LET,
And possession given the 15th of April next

THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-street bounded west on second-street, occupied at present by Mr. *John F. Townsend* Said House is very convenient and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable with every other convenience for a family. For terms apply to CHARLES FEKE.

Newport August 12 1809.

American Cotton Goods,
CONSISTING OF

BEDTICKS Stripings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plaids, Chex and Shambrays.—Warp and Filling white, black, blue, slated and silver grey; knitting cotton; white and coloured threads; in skeins and balls; candle wicks, &c &c—Of the above Goods, each of their various kinds and qualities, are received from the Factory of Messrs Almy & Brown, Providence; whose Goods are so well known by their excellent qualities, and for Sale by

James Hammond,

No. 104. Thames-Street, Newport.

WHO has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS generally among which with his former supply are 4 and 6-4 plain white cambricks; 3-4 and 6-4 twilled and plain black do.; printed and linen do.; dimity and cambric do.; white and fancy vest patterns; Washington stripes and cotton cassimeres; English plain and coloured nankeens; India plain and blue do.; American Russia, linen and cotton dispers; black and olive velvets of a very superior quality; India stripes and chex; do. cottons; do. long cloths, (a cotton cloth very fine, thick and wide); black and other coloured florence silks; India lutstrings and sattins; Canton and Italian crapes; sarsnets and modes; a few pieces of German linens; gentlemen's and ladies white and colour'd silk and cotton hose; gentlemen's plain white worsted do.; buff and blue, corded and plad ginghams; turtle shell, ivory and horn combs; plain and twill'd tapes; twill'd and plain cotton shawls: banannon and twill'd silk handkerchiefs: black, white, pink and black Barcelona do.; common and fine pins; suspenders; tiffany, crape and paper fans, with a variety of other articles, usually to be had in a Dry Goods store.

Newport, May 12, 1810.

New Goods.

A great variety of New Summer GOODS is just received, and for Sale at No. 88 Thames Street by

James Mumford,

Among which are the following viz:—

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; Cassimeres; linen and cotton Cambricks; Linens; cotton Shirting; silk and cotton Shawls; cotton Scarfs, (or long shawls); Ginghams, a great variety; India Lustrings and Sattins; Calicoes; Checks; Cottons, blue and yellow Nankeens; black Crape; silk Gloves, long and short, silk and cotton pocket Handkerchiefs; corded Ginghams; summer Vesting, bandanna Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton Hose, Diaper, Umbrellas; Threads; Laces, &c.

For Sale—An excellent Chaise, made of the best materials.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

Removal.

P. O. Richmond,

Informs the Public

THAT he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. *Gibbs & Channing*, No. 153, Thames-street, nearly opposite his former stand, where he is now opening (in addition to his former stock) an extensive assortment of European and India GOODS, of the latest importations, comprising almost every article in demand, which he will sell *for Cash only*, lower than can be purchased in any store in Newport.

N B. He will be constantly receiving additional supplies of seasonable Goods.

Newport, May 11, 1810.

Tappan & Searle,

No 34 Broad Street

HAVE received by ships *Cabinet* and *Anne*, from Liverpool, and *Minerva*, from Greenock via New York part of their assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

combining a great variety of staple Articles in Cotton and Woollen, and a very general assortment of

Scotch Fancy Goods,

which are now landing, and are offered for sale, in package or piece, on *favourable terms*.

Daily expected, ship *Minerva* from Liverpool, and schooner *Playmate* from London with the residue of their Goods.

Boston. May 10, 1810.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

INFORM their Friends, that they have just returned from New-York, with an elegant assortment of Millinery and Fancy GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, consisting of pealongs, sarsnets, sattins and modes, black and colored crapes, figur'd mull muslin, plain, india book do. plain and riddle leno, imitation and fancy shawls, spanish lusties for ladies dresses and scarfs, dove colour'd twil'd silk shawls, leno and lace handkerchiefs, elegant lace caps and turbans, black and white lace veils and shades, silk and cotton lace armlets, black and white long silk gloves, black white and color'd long and short kid do. a rich and elegant assortment of ribbons, artificial flowers, and feathers, mock and real tortoise shell combs. Hats and Bonetts of the latest fashion, and made at the shortest notice, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Newport, March 30, 1810.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make speedy payment so that he may be enabled to pay those to whom he is justly indebted. E. TREVETT.

N B Several persons can be furnished with Board, by applying as above.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

Political.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

Letters upon FRENCH INFLUENCE.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

THE question how far the House of Representatives possesses a constitutional power, to bind its members to secrecy, in respect to "Public Documents," is now open for examination.

"Documents," communicated by the President to Congress are called "Public," because we can naturally take no other view of this subject than that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President, "From time to time to give to the Congress *information* of the state of the Union." In discussing the President's power upon this point, it has already been remarked, that the power to give information to Congress, could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people. We may go farther, and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the President. The Constitution is imperative. "He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress, &c."—This provision is contained in a section of the Constitution which prescribes the *duties*, rather than the *power* of the Executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the President; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third *commands* him to give information to the Legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. "He shall give to the Congress"—What? "Information"—Respecting what? "The state of the Union." It is worthy of repeated remark, that, in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the Constitution anticipated no connexion between them. Those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserta, or even an Arabia Felix. They did not mean to make it the duty of the Executive to make treaties, to buy territory, or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional, connexion between the treaty-making power and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of "information" to Congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of administration pretend to justify even the House of Representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of *secrecy*, in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what Sir Francis Burdett has displayed in questioning the right of the British House of Commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the House of Representatives to impose such an injunction.—He has already totally denied the right of the President to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the House of Representatives, as the Constitution, the laws, and the rules of the House, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be *wiser than seven men who can render a reason*.—He will not resort to

> Arguings that are unintelligible,
> And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble:

But will give the reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain there are but two constitutional provisions which bear upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words. "Each House *may* determine the rule of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member:" And that which follows in the very next clause, "Each House *shall* keep a journal of its proceedings; and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Now, as the House might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the Speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only *permitted* to "determine the rules of its proceedings," it is clear as light that this PERMISSION to make rules of form, has no natural connexion with the COMMAND to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members.—The right to keep a part of the journal secret, must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the Constitution, it must be a gross contempt of

the House to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the "journal" alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only which the House may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published, and not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the Constitution, and screened forever from the vulgar gaze.—What is "a journal of proceedings?"—Certainly neither more nor less than a record of acts. The House, in parliamentary phrase, "proceeds to consider" this or the other matter, and the statement of its "proceedings," thrown into the form of a diary, constitutes the "journal." As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they may have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the House refused to publish the journal of its proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy Arabia the Sandy, (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said *pro* and *con.* upon the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, arguments and eloquence are not.—It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the galleries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell's Weekly Messenger.* "We remember a time, during the administration of Lord North, when the gallery was *once* shut.—[Only "once," in the reign of the Great "Tory," North? Our "Whigs" of the West are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good-humoured Lord, in the blue ribbon, stepped across the House to Mr. Fox, and said, "Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery-door, in our own defence."—This remark was better calculated for the meridian of London, than it would now be for that of Washington.—The majority of our legislators must either be silent, or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people.—They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation, as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of Parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of profaneness, called "omnipotent," does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a Legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which form no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is *permitted* to keep a portion of the journal itself secret!

The task which the writer has undertaken, may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceives himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the House of Representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, even the "uninitiated" will in a moment be satisfied that the field before him is "voluminous and vast". The torrent of popular passion is now so resistless, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date at least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

From the Baltimore FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

PRECIOUS CONFESSIONS

OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

After a party has been engaged for years in opposing a system, extolled and persevered in by their adversaries, nothing can be more grateful to its pride and honest feelings, than to see the very authors of that system repenting of its folly and futility, and being fairly converted to the faith of federalists, resorting to their arguments and policy to prove their own incapacity.

The *confessions* and speculations in the government paper of Saturday re-published in our paper of yesterday, which no doubt came from the pen of Mr. Madison, have really staggered and perplexed the understanding of many sensible and judicious men. It is feared there must be some plot or scheme on foot, fruitful of mischief, when the National Intelligencer is detected is using federal arguments and embracing doctrines lately so hateful to democracy. The change of language in the Intelligencer forebodes the developement of some villainous contrivance at Washington, or the disclosure of some more dreadful disaster to the commercial world, than has yet been permitted to be revealed. Either another plot is laid, to practice a base deception upon the people, or some alarming news is in reserve, which the public mind must be prepared to receive. Let the nation be on its guard; for when the Devil preaches gospel, christianity is in danger.

The Intelligencer adopts the very language, which has long been held in this and other federal papers. Have we not all along contended; that a war with England was the lowest price of French forbearance? that the demands of France would increase, with every sacrifice which we made, and that every humiliating act to excite Napoleon's compassion and awaken his sense of justice would only embolden his audacity, and furnish new pretexts for continued outrage? Have we not uniformly contended, that a feeble and cowardly administration have made sacrifices to France incompatible with the rights and honor of the nation, that the *embargo, non-intercourse,* and *the exclusion of British armed vessels from our waters,* were successively adopted to gratify France, at the expence of England?—Long and uniformly have we maintained this belief, and as uniformly has it been protested against, by every democratic print in the Union. What now appears to be the fact?—Let the people decide, in whose veracity, fidelity and judgment, they will more justly confide. Let them read the *confession* of the National Intelligencer—"The only construction that can be put upon this language, is, that if America will actually make war upon England, France will make a treaty with her." Again—"*France knows that short of going to war, we have done every thing to resist the British orders in council and proclamation blockades—that we have imposed an embargo, passed a non intercourse law and prohibited English armed vessels from entering our waters. More than this could not have been done, unless we had actually made war on England.*"

Here then is a full and frank confession that, short of going to war with England, we have made every sacrifice to the demands of the French tyrant which insatiable ambition could prompt him to make. It is a repentant acknowledgment that, under cover, we have indirectly done England all the injury in our power, to procure the good-will of Napoleon, and this too, while we affected to entertain towards England friendly dispositions, and to be governed in our negotiations by "*a sincere desire to cultivate the relations of amity and peace.*" The confession proves upon our democratic rulers deception, falsehood and treachery of the deepest die. It lays bare their policy, and exposes the foul and base principles which have invariably governed their conduct towards foreign nations. It excites sentiments which are difficult to be described, while it gives the direct lie to every thing which the people have been taught to believe and expect. Had the Intelligencer included in his list of sacrifices to France, the dismission of Mr. Jackson, the rejection of the Chevalier Onis, and the embassy to Russia, we would have given the Editor more credit for frankness and honesty, but in times like these, it is a triumph to obtain even half the truth from a democratic organ.

Again—"This then is the end at which France aims; and this the *sine qua non* for respecting our rights."—And because we do not take this step at her dictation *we are reproached* with a want of "just political views, of honor and of energy." Well may men not altogether abandoned of their country and entirely lost to shame and honor strive to soften down the insolent language of the tyrant.—*We are reproached—who? We—I,* Mr. Madison, the writer of the article am reproached.—With what, and how? *Of* being in a cabinet of "men without policy, without honor, without energy" by a foreign minister whose master Mr. Madison has endeavoured to make the people believe is their friend. Well Mr. Madison, granted that you have been indecorously traduced, and if you please, calumniated, what will you do to obtain redress and wash off the diplomatic mud which has been thrown at you, and seems to stick? Will you act as becomes the chief magistrate of an independent nation, or will you pocket the insult and still keep up the farce of *negociation?*—It seems your eyes are at last opened to the true state of things, but there is little reason to hope that the acknowledged insolence and injustice of France will be resented. The *sine qua non* of France has long been known to our government, and as to the insulting language of her ministers, we were not to be first informed upon that head by the publication of the Duc de Cadore's letter. Upon former occasions has general Armstrong been compelled to endure insults that no considerations would induce a man of spirit and honor to put up with, but these have been concealed from the nation and only mutilated parts have been ever suffered to be told in confidence to Congress. Cadore's letter would also have been forever buried in secrecy had it not been published in Paris by order of Napoleon.

The National Intelligencer places the folly of war with England and an alliance with France upon a strong ground. He says "the trade with England we all know would be lost.—Is it certain we should retain that of the continent as our indemnity? So far from this being certain, that is it not most likely that France would then impose the same restrictions on our trade to the continent that she does upon the trade of her allies, prohibit it altogether, or only authorise it as comported with her own interests." This is the language of an American, and a man of sense, and we only wish to see our government act as it talks. Who in his senses can doubt what would be the treatment of the tyrant to this country, after the declaration of a war with England! We should meet the fate of all his allies.—The great enemy of commerce would not permit us to trade, and would soon treat us as vassals—he would treat us as he has done every nation without a single exception, that has taken part in his quarrel against England.

By the last Mails.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, MAY 20.

WE have authority for saying, that a Member of Congress of this State, waited on the President of the U. S. and in the course of conversation inquired of him, whether the "*private letter*" said to have been sent by Mr. PINKNEY to Mr. SMITH (and which the mean and degraded tools of the ministerial party scattered over every part of New-England to effect the late ephemeral elections) was such as had been reported; particularly whether the Marquis Wellesley, had made the admission respecting Mr. Jackson, which had been stated—when President Madison declared, "*that HE did not consider Mr. Pinkney's letter as making any such statement.*" Mark this reader! And mark also, that Smith, the retailer of the electioneering falsehood, has not dared to publish Mr. Pinkney's letter which was stated to have contained the admission!! Well may the moralist exclaim, *O! the times! O! the manners!*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA JUNE 11.

On Saturday last arrived at the Lazaretto, schr. Favourite, Capt. Evans, 18 days from Laguira. A friend on board the schooner writes us, "enclosed is Caraccas papers to the 11th of May, every thing remained perfectly quiet.—The schooner Sally, Beets, of and for Baltimore, was to sail from there in 6 days."

On examination of the Caraccas papers, we find we have already given most of their contents, except a long address from the ruling power at Caraccas to the Regency of Spain at Cadiz: in which, after recapitulating the state of Spain, their own rights as freemen, and inhabitants of a branch of a country overrun by a Tyrant and Usurper, that they consider the Regency as a self-created body, and penned up in a corner of the Empire, unable to render them any aid or assistance, that from these reasons, they have taken on themselves the government of their Country, and that whenever the kingdom of Spain is returned to its former Sovereign and Government, that they will be among the first to acknowledge their pristine allegiance, and to give signal proofs of their loyalty.

We are in hopes to obtain a translation of this document for our next.

Last evening arrived ship Frances, Captain Pickle, 47 days from Rochelle, in France, with 80 passengers, among which are Count Palen, Ambassador from the Court of Russia, to the United States, 6 or 7 Nuns, an American Captain and 5 American seamen and others. We cannot learn there is any thing later, by this vessel, than was previously received, except, that the U. S. frigate John Adams, lay at Cherburg, waiting for her despatches, when Capt. Pickle sailed.

Capt. Pickle saw a letter from Gen. Armstrong, in which he says nothing as to his intention of coming home. The new French Minister would have come out in the Frances if she could have accommodated him.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

The PRIVATE *Letter.*—An extract or summary of a letter was manufactured in Washington last winter, purporting to be the substance of a *private* letter from Mr. Pinkney to Secretary Smith. This summary was forwarded by mail, franked by members of congress, into every part of the United States, for the purpose of influencing the elections then pending. It had the desired effect:—several of the states which were then federal, and which, if the truth had been told, would have been so still, are democratic. The letter having answered the purpose for which it was intended, ought to be suffered to sleep.—The promulgators of it should be the last to keep it alive;—for they may depend, though it places them high in the scale of intrigue and deception, it does them no credit as honest men. But it seems another use is to be made of this piece of deception. From this letter, which Mr. Pinkney never wrote, and Mr. Smith never received, the people got the idea that the British government had reprobated the conduct of Mr. Jackson, and had promised to recal him, and send out a minister of *rank and talents* to succeed him. The National Intelligencer in commenting on Wellesley's answer to Pinkney holds out this idea. He says the British have changed their ground; this may be, but if they have we have no official notice of it. Mr. Pinkney has never told us that there is a change;—he has never told us that Jackson was to be recalled, that the Marquis Wellesley reprobated his conduct, and that a minister of rank and talents would be sent in his room. There is no authority for such assertions but the National Intelligencer; and the editor of that paper knows that the pretended *private* letter never existed—he knows that a call of the House of Representatives was made for the letter, and he knows it was not produced. If the letter had existed—if its contents were proper to be published from Dan to Beersheba, they were proper to be laid before the legislature of the nation; and we have no hesitation in saying that if such a letter had existed, it would have been laid before Congress and have been published.

SPANISH AMERICA DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

By the arrival of the brig Thomas Captain Ingram from Cumana we have been politely favoured with the following important State Paper, issued by the supreme government of Carracas, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, BY THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE CARRACCAS.

IT has pleased Almighty GOD to grant to every country alike, the natural right of its own sovereignty.

These provinces, planted by Spain, fostered and protected by her power, have, and of right ought to have, submitted to her guidance and direction during the period of their infancy, when from imbecility and weakness they were incapable of their own government and protection.

But Spain, deprived of her king by the unparalleled perfidy of the emperor of the French, her European states vanquished by his treachery and by his arms, and the ancient, lawful and acknowledged government of the country destroyed by the violent outrages of his sanguinary policy, there exists neither reason, right, or justice for continuing our dependence on a power that has no existence but in memory. Policy and self-preservation, therefore, demand, that we should provide for our common safety and the protection of these provinces by taking into our own hands the natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived when these United Provinces possess both the strength and the power to protect themselves. With a population of nine millions of inhabitants, with an extent of fertile territory superior to any empire on the globe, and abounding with all the riches that bountous nature ever bestowed on the human race, it would be contrary to sound policy, in the present state of the world, to submit; *And we are determined no longer to submit to the Domination of any European or foreign power whatever.*

For whilst a lawful government existed in Spain, and her legitimate king sat upon her throne, we have ever been loyal to his person, and faithful to his government, and our treasures have been the only support of the European monarchy and its allies, whilst we have been distressed by war in which we had no interest whatever, and our country drained of those riches which nature has bestowed on the inhabitants of America for their own happiness, support, and defence.

Under these considerations, and to prevent the inevitable and ruinous consequences of falling under the yoke of the emperor of the French, the tyrant of Europe and the oppressor of Spain. We the Spanish provinces in America, declare ourselves a Free, Sovereign, and Independent People, not acknowledging the Domination of any power on earth, refusing submission, and denying and repelling the authority of whatever nation may attempt dominion over us. This we unanimously engage and pledge ourselves to maintain and support with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honours; calling upon every inhabitant in the provinces to aid and support in carrying into effect this laudable and just resolution, and establishing for ourselves and our posterity a free, equitable and independent government, that shall secure our happiness and give us a place of honour and respect among the independent nations of the earth.

And we do most earnestly entreat all foreign nations to acknowledge and guarantee our independence, and to favour us with such alliance and assistance as may enable us to defeat the designs of the enemies of our country.

By thus disavowing our dependence on Spain, we solemnly appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of our intentions; and we do protest before the sacred majesty of GOD himself, that in all our measures we have ever been actuated by measures pure and honorable, and that we have no other design in view than the preservation of ourselves, and the protection of our common country. And we do most humbly supplicate that BEING who decides the fate of nations to smile on our exertions, and to bless and protect this, our newly established empire.

JUNE 13.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 7th April, (received via London) mention, that it was expected there, that the American vessels that had been brought in by French privateers would be condemned, with their cargoes.

A letter was yesterday received in town from Washington, stating that government have determined to recall Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London—and it was believed that orders had already been sent, directing his return.

The same letter says, that the President is very much displeased with the British government for not sending out another minister to replace Mr. Jackson.

Capt. Mix, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that the French frigates Venus, Bellona, and La Manche, of 44 guns, one brig and a schooner, had arrived at Fort Napoleon Isle of France; and that they carried in with them a Portuguese ship of 44 guns, and an English brig of 18 guns. The Portuguese was on her passage from Calcutta for the Brazils. The British squadron cruising off the Isle of France consisted of five 44 gun frigates, a brig, and a cutter, under the command of Commodore Rowley.

It has lately been frequently *guessed* that the John Adams had arrived, or was seen going into Hampton Roads. We now *guess,* for the first time, that Capt. Petty, who arrived here yesterday saw her on Monday off the Capes of Delaware, standing to the southward. His description of the sloop of war which he passed, corresponds in every particular, with that of the John Adams. Suppose, then, it is her, what follows?

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 15.

FIRE!

With deep regret we state, that yesterday morning the Gin Distillery, owned by John Corlis, Esq. and Mr. George C. Nightingale, situated in Cranston, was consumed by fire, together with its contents. It is supposed to have originated in the Kiln. No insurance had been effected, and the damages are estimated at 12,000 dollars.

On Tuesday evening last, Francis J. Jackson Esq. and Suite arrived in this town, from Boston, and proceeded next morning for New-York. It is said the British Packet, which arrived at New-York, from Falmouth on Sunday last, has brought despatches from the British Government to Mr. Jackson.

At a town-meeting of the Freemen of the town of Providence, on the 9th inst. it was voted, that *James Burrill,* jun. *Tristram Burges, Thomas P. Ives, John Carlile, John Mackie, David L. Barnes,* and *Wheeler Martin,* be a Committee to employ some suitable

person or persons to inoculate with the Cow-Pox, such inhabitants of this town as may be desirous thereof; that the said inoculation be conducted under the direction of said Committee, and the expence thereof defrayed out of the Town-Treasury.—It is anxiously hoped that the other towns in the State will follow this truly laudable example.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1810.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet in this town on Monday next, pursuant to adjournment.

More "precious confessions"!—A writer in the National Intelligencer says "When Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo, one of the grounds upon which he did it was the enforcement of the Berlin decree by France against the United States; and the President accompanied his message to Congress on the occasion with the French judicial documents, which exhibited the condemnation of the Horizon." This is the first time that we have found candor enough in the democratic editors to acknowledge that the Berlin Decree was ever executed by the French against neutral commerce. They have uniformly declared that the Berlin decree was a dead letter, as it respected America, until the promulgation of the English Orders in Council—But *murder will out!*—and truth must prevail. Here, in the administration paper, we find it asserted, that one reason for laying the embargo was the "enforcement" of the Berlin decree, in the case of the Horizon. This is what we have always stated. Bonaparte laid his Berlin decree to control all the world. Our government was warned of the danger in which our commerce was placed. The government of Great Britain stated that their situation was such that they should be under the necessity of retaliating: and unless we vindicated our rights, against the Berlin decree, they could not avoid a collision. Under all these circumstances, what did our government do? Did they remonstrate with spirit? Did they show any disposition to resist with energy? No!—They instructed Mr. Armstrong to *enquire* if the decree was intended to operate against *neutral commerce!*—Mr. Armstrong did *enquire!*—The answer he received is well known:—An answer which would have satisfied no one but a coward. We are sorry to state it—But facts are stubborn things, and truth must be told, however disagreeable. Mr. Jefferson finding himself driven to the necessity of doing something, recommended the *embargo!* This is the most favourable statement we can make for our government. The embargo was laid to prevent a war with France. Bonaparte had declared that there should be no commerce, and our government obeyed his voice, rather than assume a *war-like attitude!*

The writer quoted above says the embargo was "the only mode that could be adopted short of war, to preserve our property from the grasp of the Emperor of the French, as well as from the outrages meditated against it by the English." The French *grasped* and the English *meditated*. We may be thankful that it was so, for had the reverse been the case, we should have fared still worse. Had the English *grasped* and the French *meditated*, our commerce would have been brought to a period. *New-York Herald.*

The Corporation of the City of New-York, have passed an ordinance to prevent persons from driving what is called tandem, through the streets of that city, and also forbidding all persons riding on horse back, driving carts, waggons, two wheel and four wheel carriages within the limits of the city, at the rate of more then five miles the hour, and to turn no corner except on a slow walk.

THE CARACCAS,

or Venezuela, (according to Robertson) the theatre of the present revolution in South America, extends about 400 miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean; N. of New Grenada, and W. of Cumana, adjoining both these districts or provinces: from 6 to 11 degrees N. latitude.—The land is fertile, and the country populous: Cora, a large town situated up the gulph of Venezuela, near the coast, 60 miles W. of La Guira: Leon de Caraccas, (the Capital) on a river 6 lea. S. of the ocean: La Guira, Venezuela, and Porto Cabello, are the principal towns of note. This country is advantageously situated for carrying on commerce. The leaders of the revolution, of which we have just heard, have addressed a proclamation to the people of the provinces, setting forth the situation of Spain subdued by France, and expounding at length all the other causes which required the establishment of a government among themselves to preserve their political existence. This is done in the name of Ferdinand VII. to disarm prejudice and strengthen their force, but the motto they place at the head of their proclamations is, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

Caraccas *(City)* contained about 60,000 inhabitants; the district of Venezuela, 100,000; but we have no accurate accounts of the whole population; probably it amounts to half a million.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, (Russia) to a Merchant in Boston, dated March 6, 1810, received via London and New-York, says:

"Mr. John Q Adams arrived safe in the Horace; and as his mission to our court has already proved beneficial to your shipping at Tonningen and other places, we doubt not, under the present dismal circumstances for the trade to the continent of Europe in general, his residence here will be still more so in future."

Worms on Fruit Trees.

The following piece was first published in a New-York paper about two years ago. The processes it recommends have since been tried by many. Several experiments within our knowledge have completely succeeded; while others have partially or wholly failed. As these worms are every year becoming more numerous and destructive, we think it our duty to republish the piece, that those who are disposed may try the expedients it mentions.

Trenton True American.

Destroy the Worms on your Apple trees.

The re-appearance of those armies of Caterpillars which infested, and even destroyed, so many of our Fruit-trees last Summer, has this year induced me to make the following Experiments:

1. On a young appletree, at the bifurcation of the first limb, I made a moulding of clay mortar (about 14 days ago.) On the 3d day, I observed an unusual commotion of the worms; and that they appeared weak, emaciated, and their bright colour much diminished, appearing of a foxy brown. Some of them attempting to descend, when they came to the projection of the clay, fell to the ground. Others which I suppose had fallen, had re-ascended to the clay; but could not, or would not, pass it, though they appeared perfectly restored to their color and size.

On the 5th day, I observed that their excrements, which before had seemingly filled the nest, had disappeared. On the 7th day, the nest also had disappeared, and the worms almost gone, except some dead ones, and a few small, emaciated ones, which were scarcely able to move. On the 9th the clay being very dry, some fresh looking worms had made a lodgment on the clay, and formed a new web over it. These I displaced, and gave the moulding a coat of fresh mud. They are now entirely gone.

2. On a cherrytree in my meadow, where a vast number of those vermin had nested, and devoured all the leaves, I placed a sod, so as to encompass the trunk and be supported by the first limb. On the 7th day, the nest remained entire; but filled with dead worms, and but 2 or 3 living ones on the tree.

3. On a tree, similar to the last I placed a sod in the bifurcation of the first limb, without making it to encompass either limb or trunk: on the seventh day, the worms on this were dead likewise.

4 Not satisfied with the foregoing unexpected results, as in the last experiment, I placed a sod, with the earth downwards (as was the case before) in the second bifurcation of another tree, where I observed a considerable collection of worms on the trunk: but none that I could see had as yet ascended to the limbs: and this morning I observed that they had eaten many of the leaves on the first Limb, below the sod and were ascending in considerable numbers to it. None appeared on the rest of the limbs, though there is room enough for them to ascend without touching the sods.

I do not feel myself warranted in saying that such success will invariably follow this method of preserving our fruit-trees: but, the experiment is so easily made, that I think it well worth public attention. N. C.

Whitehall May 27, 1808.

All the English and American ships were embargoed at Canton from Jan. 27, to Feb. 22, in consequence of a new difficulty between the English and Chinese, occasioned by a Chinese having been killed by a British seaman; and the English refused to deliver up any one, unless the criminal could be pointed out, *which could not be done.* It was expected the difficulty would be amicably settled.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Providence, to Miss ABBY SHELDON, daughter of Major General Daniel Sheldon, of this town.

—At Boston on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gardner, Mr. WILLIAM SAYER, of this town, to Miss CATHARINE GREENE, of Boston.

DIED.—In this town on Monday last, Mr. RICHARD BUSH, in the 97th year of his age.

—On Tuesday last Mr. BENJAMIN WILBOUR, in the 73d year of his age.

—At Havanna on the 23d ult. Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER of this town, in the 33d year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Fame, Burroughs, Cadiz: sch'r Ocean, Barney, St. Bartholomews: sloop Express, Wood, Elmina, (Africa): do. Betsey, Dunwell, Havanna: sch'r. Eliza, Northam, New-York: sloop Fame, Earl, ditto: do. Huntress, Davis, ditto: do. Defiance, Greene, Alexandria: do. Columbia, Allen, Philadelphia: do. Rose-in-Bloom, Cole, Boston.

CLEARED.

Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York: do. Eudoxa, Chace, ditto.

Arrived on Monday last, sloop Express, Wood, of this port, 63 days from Elmina, (Africa.) Left no American vessels. Spoke in lat. 27, long. 55, sch'r Dove, Woodbury, 18 days from Beverly for Trinidad, all well. In sight of Bermuda, spoke the brig Argus, Hallowell, 45 days from Algesiras bound to Providence.

Arrived on Thursday, brig Fame, Burroughs, of this port, 63 days from Cadiz.—Sailed in company with several vessels which have arrived.—June 10, in lat 40, long. 67, spoke ship Perseverance, Packard, 8 days from Baltimore for Liverpool.

The ship Mount-Hope, Breese, arrived at Falmouth (Eng.) April 23d, from Rio Janeiro.

The ship Ocean, Sayer, of this port, cleared at Norfolk May 23d, for Falmouth.

The ship Rapid, Mursey, of this port, cleared at Charleston May 30th, for Liverpool.

The ship Alexander Hamilton, Callahan, arrived at Liverpool April 25th, from Lisbon.

The ship American Hero, Capt. Coffin, arrived at Boston on Thursday last in 49 days from Tonningen.—Passenger Capt. BENJAMIN H. RATHBONE of this town.—Left at Tonningen April 26th, ship Hampden, of this port.—The brig Vancouver, Allen, from this port, arrived April 21.—But five American vessels had been condemned at Tonningen when Capt. Coffin sailed.

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the RHODE-ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Society for the choice of Officers and for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, will be holden at NEWPORT, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of July next.

A general and punctual attendance is requested at X o'clock A. M. at the State-House.—Members of other States who may be present, are respectfully invited to Dine

By Order of the Standing Committee,
WILLIAM ALLEN, *Sec'ry.*
Providence June 6, 1810.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of SARAH SANDS & Co. is by mutual consent, this day dissolved.—All persons to whom they are indebted, are requested to call at No. 90, Thames-street, and receive their dues; and those indebted are solicited to make immediate payment.

SARAH SANDS,
MARY THURSTON.
Newport, June 15, 1810.

Mrs. SANDS,

RETURNS her thanks to those who have favoured her with their custom, and begs leave to inform them she has on hand a handsome assortment of fashionable millinary and fancy GOODS, consisting of figur'd and plain leno's, silk and cotton shawls, cotton armlets and laces, black and white lace veils and handkerchiefs, long and short white kid gloves, black and white crapes figured ditto. An elegant assortment of Ribbons and Artificial Flowers; hair bands and braids; tortoise shell combs. She likewise has constantly on hand a handsome and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Caps and Turbans.

Newport, June 15, 1810.

The Progressive Company,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, TO THEIR STORE, No. 31 LONG WHARF.

(Formerly occupied by the late Mr. Woodward.)

WHERE they offer for Sale on very accommodating terms for cash or approved credit, a very general and extensive assortment of *GROCERIES*, among which are:—10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix Rum: 5 pipes Gin: 10 hhds. Molasses: 20 chests Campoy Tea: 10 do. Souchong ditto. 5 do Bohea ditto: 25 boxes brown *Sugar*: 15 do, white ditto: 20 do. Raisins: 20 do Chocolate: 20 do *Soap*. 15 kegs Ginger: 10 crates Crockery Ware: 40 bushels white beans: 3000 bushels Exuma, Turks-Island, Liverpool and Bonavista Salt—*Just received,* 50 bbls. fresh superfine Flour of the most approved inspection.

A constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT
Newport, June 16, 1810.

TURKS-ISLAND SALT.

SUCH persons as intend to send Vessels to Turks-Island for Salt, may have an opportunity of making contracts for that article with the subscribers at cash prices at the time of delivery, and for which drafts on America at an accommodating sight will be taken in payment.

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77 Thames street.
Newport, June 16, 1810.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *James M'Conachie* late of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings within said term for that purpose.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANNA M'CONACHIE, *Adm'x.*
Newport, June 4. 1810.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THREE Dwelling-Houses situated in the south part of the town, and a work shop on Gardner's wharf.—For further particulars, apply to JAMES BOONE.

Who has for Sale, A number of Window Frames and Sashes. Pannel Doors, &c.

Newport, March 16, 1810.

CASH,

And the Highest Price, will be given at this Office for any quantity of Sheep-Skins, suitable for Book-Binding.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

TWO Valuable House LOTS, belonging to the Bank of Rhode-Island, situated in Washington-Square.—Conditions liberal, which will be made known at time and place of Sale.

RHODES & CAHOONE, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, June 15, 1810.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given. That the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid on *MONDAY*, the 2d day of July next, to those who (by the books of the Bank) appear to be Stockholders on the 25th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 16, 1810

☞ READ THIS.

12,000 *Dollars for 5 Dollars 50 Cents.*

THE Lottery for the Cultivation of VINES in the United States which will positively commence drawing in Philadelphia the 29th October next, presents the following Scheme, viz:—1 Prize of 12,000 Dollars; 1 of 8000; 1 of 4000; 2 of 2000; 1 of 1500; 8 of 1000; 10 of 500; 10 of 300; 12 of 200; 30 of 50; 102 of 50: 200 of 20, besides a larger number of smaller prizes. Present price of Tickets 5 Dolls 50 Cts. but will soon rise. Orders for the above Tickets will receive immediate attention at the Exchange and Lottery Office of J C. SHAW, who pays all prizes on Tickets sold in his Office. Tickets in the Methodist Chapel Lottery for which Cash has been paid at this Office; will be re-taken and the money refunded. Prize Tickets in the 7th class of the Hatfield Bridge Lottery and the Union College Lottery taken in payment for Tickets in the Vine Lottery. A weekly List of the drawing of Union College Lottery is regularly received which may be examined gratuitously by any person interested.

Orders from the country, post-paid, will receive particular attention and the fate of the fortunate numbers immediately notified.

J. C. SHAW.
Exchange & Lottery Office, No. 118. Thames-street.
Newport, June 15, 1810.

John M. Mansfield,

Has just received and for Sale at his Shoe-Store, No. 141, Thames street.

A HANDSOME Assortment of SHOES, among which are a few dozen of Ladies elegant kid Slippers: a general assortment of ladies, misses and childrens *Shoes*: children's morocco Boots: a few dozen of stuff shoes, suitable for old ladies: gentlemen's New-York made seal-skin shoes and pumps. An assortment of Trunks: Silver mounted and plated horse whips: tandem ditto a large worked handles, silver mounted and plated switch ditto: ladies silver mounted and plated do sewing silk by the pound, assorted colours: Ravens Duck by the piece: florentine Sattin of an excellent quality, for gentlemen's wear. *Also,* 50 boxes fresh bloom Raisins, by the box or larger quantity: New-York leather: boot cord and webbing: silk shoe ties: leather shoe binding by the piece, &c. &c. Those who purchase Morocco shoes by the quantity, may be supplied at the manufactory prices, by applying at the above store.

Newport, June 13, 1810.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Supply of New and fashionable DRY GOODS, just received and offered for Sale, cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
SIGN OF THE EAGLE,
Newport, June 1, 1810.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the eleventh inst. an indented apprentice to the Paper manufacturing business, named CONSTANT W. PRICE, about eighteen years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a down guilty look, black eyes, pale countenance and much addicted to liquor. Had on when he left his master, a black round hat almost new, black broadcloth coat and pantaloons and light vest. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and all necessary and reasonable charges allowed.

NATHANIEL G. OLNEY.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid harbouring said apprentice as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

Providence, June 12, 1810.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Superior Court, Feb. Term 1810.

UPON the petition of JEREMIAH SMITH, of Hartford in said county, shewing to this Court, that he has always sustained a fair character for probity and industry, and is not justly chargeable with idleness or mismanagement in his affairs, but through inevitable misfortune has become insolvent, and has not conveyed away any of his estate with intent to defraud his creditors: That he is indebted to several persons in the state of Rhode-Island, &c. and praying this court to decree and adjudge him an insolvent debtor within the act entitled "An act to authorise the Superior Court to grant relief, in certain cases of insolvency," and grant him the relief provided for insolvent debtors by said act, &c. as by petition on file dated February 10, 1810.

It is thereupon ordered by this Court, that the petitioner give notice of the pendency of said petition, in two news-papers, viz.—one printed in Providence, and another printed in Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, three weeks successively, ending three weeks before the next Superior Court, to be holden at Hartford, in and for the county of Hartford, on the first Tuesday of September next, that the creditors of the petitioner may then and there appear and defend in said cause, which is continued to said September next.

THOMAS CHESTER, *Clerk.*
Hartford, (Connecticut) May 18, 1810.

TO LET,

THE STORE north of that occupied by *Wm. S. Nichols*—For terms apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, May 1, 1810.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY.

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do. Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 5 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received and now opening at his store, No. 102, Thames street.

TEN Trunks of Ladies Hats and Bonnets comprising about twenty different shapes, which are perfectly new and in point of elegance and quality, far surpass any ever displayed in this town before.—Also 5 cases of children's bonnets of different shapes and qualities, from 75 cents to 4 dollars.

The above Bonnets consist of split straw, silk, willow, cane, satin and damask dunstable. Also, Mourning bonetts; Bonnets of all descriptions, made at the shortest notice. Dunstable and all kinds of straw trimmings, and bonnet wire for sale. *Also* An elegant assortment of English, India, French, Scotch, Dutch and American manufactured Goods, of almost every description, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport April 5 1810

Groceries—Cheap.

George W. Martin,

Has for Sale an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES at his store, No. 2 Church street viz:—

JAMAICA, West-India and New-England } RUM.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy, and Geneva.
Madeira, Sherry Lisbon and other *WINES.*
White and brown Sugars.
Loaf and Lump Do.
Batavia and West-India Coffee.
Hyson, Young Hyson Hyson-skin } TEAS.
Campoy, Souchong Congo & Bohea } TEAS.
Cinnamon, Cloves Cassia Ginger } SPICES.
Mace Nutmegs Pepper Pimento, } SPICES.
Sperm mould and dipt Candles.
London and American Porter.
Spanish and American Cigarrs.
Muscatel, bloom and cask *RAISINS.*
Molasses Flour Chocolate, &c.

A L S O,

40 Crates assorted China and Earthern Ware.
8 Tierces Glass Ware assorted.
Liverpool and blown Salt.
40 Tons English Iron, various sizes.

The above with a variety of other articles too numerous to be inserted, is offered for sale at wholesale and retail on terms unusually favourable for cash.

Newport, March 9, 1810.

Hat Store.

Benj. & S. G. Weaver,

No. 91, Thames Street.

HAVE just received from New-York a great variety of HATS, made of the best materials—Gentlemen's beaver, castor and plated Hats, of all shapes and sizes. Children's Hats, a great variety.

The public will find it for their interest to call at the above store—where they will find Hats of every price, on the lowest terms.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the Firm of

Sherman, Almy & Sherman,

And have opened a GROCERY STORE in Market-square, No 9, where almost every description of Groceries will be kept constantly for Sale, and at the lowest possible prices.

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY,
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun,

Newport, 5th mo. 18th, 1810.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of LAND, pleasantly situated for building or for Gardens, in the south part of the town.—For terms apply to S. DEBLOIS or G. DICKSON.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mary Lawton*, late of Portsmouth, widow deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to said creditors to bring in their claims to either of us, at our respective dwellings within said period.

RELEG ALMY
SAMUEL SHEARMAN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS POTTER jun. *Executor.*

Portsmouth, May 21, 1810.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE on the Hill situated at the corner of Belvue and Beach streets, with a large Garden.—Immediate possession given.—For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Circulating Library, and Book-Store.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE removed their Circulating Library from the store No. 93, Thames-Street, to their Hat and Paper Hanging store, nearly opposite.—They will speedily enlarge the Circulating Library, by adding to their present collection many works of merit.—All new publications will be for sale or circulation as soon as from the press.—*Just received* A few more setts of the celebrated works of Don Sebastian; Miss Edgeworth's fashionable Tales; Knickerbocker's New-York: Life of a Lover, by Sophia Lee: Vicissitudes, by Mrs. Bennet: the Match Girl by Miss Edgeworth, &c.

BOOKS and STATIONARY, an extensive variety.

The best Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS ever offered for sale in Newport, will be sold at reduced prices. Just received an additional supply of new and fashionable patterns with elegant borders.

Hats of every quality and price. They have just received 2 cases fashionable drab Hats, elegant in shape and made in the best manner.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

Removal.

Samuel W. Vinson,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public.

THAT he has removed from the stand he has occupied for two years past, to No. 93, being one of the range of stores belonging to *Paul M Mumford*, Esq. a little south of Market-square, on the east side of Thames-street where all orders for Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. will receive cheerful and prompt attention.—Past favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

William G. Burroughs,

No. 50, Thames Street has for Sale.

TWO Hundred and fifty Barrels and half-barrels Superfine FLOUR, warranted suitable for families use.—150 barrels Bread, of a superior quality.—2 Pipes Country Gin.—20 boxes Sperm Candles, warranted superior to any in this town—Genuine sperm Oil, in Tierces, barrels and half-barrels.—*Also*, A quantity of Cod Fish, at a *very reduced price*, in order to close a concern.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

On Sherburne's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of well season'd clear and merchantable BOARDS.—Apply to S. MALBONE

No. 51 Thames-Street.

Newport, May 4, 1810.

William Stevens,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general.

THAT he intends carrying on the Painting and Glazing business in all their various branches, and has taken the Shop under the Book-store of Messrs. *Wanton & Rathbone*, corner of Market-square. He solicits the attention of his friends and the public, who are assured that every exertion in his power will be made to deserve their custom. He has on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Paints and Oil.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 3d day of July next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Estate in Pelham-Street, late the property of Mr. *Charles Handy*, deceased, consisting of a very handsome Dwelling-House, store, chaise-house, stable, and a large building formerly used for manufacturing soap and candles.—The lot of Land on which said buildings are placed is equal in situation, if not superior to any in the town of Newport, and extends from Pelham-street to Mill-street about 195 feet, with a very handsome yard and garden, and it fronts on Pelham-street about 100 feet. For conditions of sale, and terms of payment apply to Dr. *WILLIAM HANDY*, of New-York, or *BENJAMIN GARDINER*, Esq of Middletown, (R. I.)

Newport, March 30, 1810.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, with a store and chaise-house, situated in Elm-street, No. 2, lately occupied by Capt. *A. C. Dennis*.—For further particulars and terms, apply to THOMAS DENNIS, or THOMAS TOWNSEND in Newport, or to

DAVID HUNTINGTON, *in Tiverton.*

May 4, 1810.

Opening this Day, at

Zenas Fearing's

CASH STORE, No. 11 & 12, Washington square,

A VARIETY of fashionable China, Earthen and Glass WARE, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.—Also, in store, every description of Genuine Groceries, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport, April 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, That he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. *James Robinson*, in Pelham-street, and that he intends practising the various branches of the healing Art, in this town. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence and patronage of his friends and the public in general.

JOHN R. THURSTON, *M. D.*

Newport, May 12, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, Dec 28, 1809.

Lopez, Dexter, & Miles,

Offer for Sale on favourable terms

156 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
94 Casks Rice.
170 Barrels Flour.
22 Hogsheads Tobacco.
30 Butts Lard.
6 Hhds Hams.
40 Pipes Mason's Gin.
54 Boxes brown } Havanna SUGARS.
21 do. white } Havanna SUGARS.
117 Chests Souchong TEA.
10 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
7 do. Hyson ditto.
64 do. Bohea ditto.
24,000 lbs. West-India and Batavia Coffee.

A L S O,

In addition to their former supply of DRY GOODS
7 Cases India Silks, consisting of Crapes Lustrings and sewing Silks.
700 pieces Blue Nankins.
300 do. company Yellow ditto.
2 cases men's satin beaver Hats.

Newport, April 26, 1810.

New Stationary Office.

Josiah C. Shaw,

Informs the public in general and his friends in particular.

THAT he has opened a small Assortment of the most approved STATIONARY, comprising among other, the following articles, viz:—Paper, foolscap, pot, letter, gilt and black edged, of the various descriptions; Quills, from 75 to 25 cents per bunch; Pocket books from 3 to 4 dollars each; Penknives, an assortment; Backgammon Tables, Scales and Dividers; Ink stands; Sealing wax; sand boxes, wafers, ink in cakes and powder; shaving soap; black lead pencils, &c &c.—Besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention.—*Also for Sale*, The genuine English permanent Ink, for marking Linen, and a constant supply of the celebrated three slit steel Pens; all which will be sold at the Boston retailing prices.—*Call and see.*

Exchange and Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-street }

Newport April 13, 1810.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 77, Thames street opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House offer at Wholesale.

THIRTY boxes best Havanna Sugar.
Jamaica Sugar by the hogshead or barrel.
Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A Quantity of Coffee.
Ten Casks Rice.
Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.
A few Qr-casks Sherry Wine of the first quality.
Teas, by the Chest, &c &c. &c.

Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries, on terms accommodating to purchasers.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810

Daniel Rogers, & Co.

No. 108 Thames street offer for sale at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE opened. Also, 6 Crates assorted Glass and 6 do. Crockery Ware unopened.—Likewise a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, comprising every article in that line.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

EIGHT Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals freights and 150 ditto shoal fish: Spanish Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mess and prime Beef by the barrel coarse and fine Salt: Bar Iron: spike and nail rods: Russia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds; Anchors: Camboose: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN ENNIS, & Co.

Newport Feb. 8 1810.

Bowen & Ennis,

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they have taken *DAVID BOWEN* into Co-partnership, and will hereafter transact business under the firm of *BOWEN ENNIS, & Co*

Newport March 30 1810.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,

THIRTY Barrels new RICE, and twenty Bags short staple COTTON, both of which articles are of the first quality

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, May 19, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimensions.—Bolt-rope and Cables made at short notice. His stock is St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope-walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp, and leaves the coarse hemp or cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp, may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeably to his directions, as he never selects the fine hemp in order to load his shelves with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their custom, their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, No. 182, Thames-street lately occupied by Col. *Thomas D. Stall.*—Immediate possession will be given.—For further particulars and terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, May 18, 1810.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE pleasantly situated in Washington-street, on Easton's Point, marked No. 1, and lately occupied by Capt. JOSHUA APPLEBY—The House is in good repair—For terms, apply to JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1810.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves Camboose and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts &c, together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale, at his Store on his Wharf next North of the Ferry Wharf.

TAR, Pitch Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Bee and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

New Goods.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102, Thames-street.

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a general assortment of fresh imported Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, which he will sell at prices unusually cheap.

NOTICE.

All indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the 1st of September next.—All persons having demands against him, are requested to call and receive their money.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Executor.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 15, 1809.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds according to law, request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to

JOCHEBED SEIXAS }
BENJAMIN SEIXAS } *Executors.*

Newport Feb. 5. 1810.

THE Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, whose estate hath been represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the Office of Gold S. Silliman, in said Newport, on the second Monday of the present, and of each succeeding month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENGS, }
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 5, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in March, April and May next.

JOHN HAGADORN }
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown March 17 1810.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given

THE Shop in front of the House No. 124 Thames-street, lately improved by Mr. Thomas Clarke, Tailor. An excellent stand for business.

Also to be Let, The House and appurtenances in Middletown, lately improved by *Carder Hazard.*

Also, for Sale, The House aforesaid, together with the Farm on which it stands. For terms as to either of the above, apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 110, Thames-Street.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 Charles-street.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

☞ *A CARD.*

MRS. RUDD solicits the attention of her friends in Newport, and informs them that she has taken that large and commodious Boarding-House, No. 5, Gold-street, two doors from Maiden-Lane, and next above her former residence. Her thanks are tendered to those who have favoured her with their custom.

New-York, April 21, 1810.